THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

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It is impossible.

Our scute contemporary, the Washington Critic, who always views things with an independent eye, asks a plain question: Does Tau Sex assert positively that CLEVELAND Will

not be the candidate in 1862 !" The only positive assertion that can be made is that Mr. CLEVELAND by no possibility can be the candidate of the Democratic party. The Democracy is not for him, and he is not for the Democracy.

If he should ever appear as a contestant for the Presidency again it would be as the champion of free trade, and, if another nomfration should be tendered to him by a National Democratic Convention, it would be because the free traders had obtained such an overwhelming control therein that the fundamental party sentiment had been suppressed, under the fanaticism of a faction unconcerned with the essential principles which have been the vital spirit of this country since it first drew its own breath. Such a ticket would neither represent the ideas nor command the strength of the Democratic

The Democracy's name may be stolen and its designs blocked, but its principles cannot be altered nor can its forces be controlled at the dictation of those to whom its triumph is not the first and unclouded purpose. The candidate in fact of the Democratic party must be a Democrat.

The Mayer's Appointments.

Some of them are very good. For exam ple. Gen. JOHN COCKRANE is a gentleman worthy of any honor the Mayor might have conferred upon him. Mr. SERSEANT CRAM is also pretty certain to justify his selection as Dock Commissioner.

The appointment of Mr. CLARK, who has been chosen for the most important office of the list, Corporation Counsel, will not commend itself with favor. There will naturally be some disappointment because of the expectation that the Mayor would name instead Mr. Bounks Cockran, a lawyer whose ability has been strong enough to show itself. However, Mr GRANT, who has ambition like other men. probably desires to assist his friend to rise like himself, and sees in the opportunities offered by the city Government the best means for affording him the chance. Of the other appointments the public knows just as much as the Mayor.

The Jews and the Anti-Semitics.

Our late remarks as to the causes of the anti-Semitic movement have brought to us many letters from Jews, all of which have been marked by good sense and a fair spirit, and some have displayed a broad sentiment of humanity that is eminently Christian. But the persecution to which SOPIA ROMA the Jewish young woman, has been subjected because she had been baptized into the Christian faith shows that our liberal correspondents by no means represented the whole of their race, even if they did not speak for a minority of it only.

Father FREMEL baptized SOPIA at her own request and while she lay at a hospital mortally ill, as she supposed. When she re povered unexpectedly, and her family learned of her change of faith, they first endeavored to persuade her to return to Judaism, and, failing in their purpose, began to threaten both her and the priests among whom she had obtained shelter. Yet she is 21 years of age, has been married, and is entirely competent to decide for herself questions of re ligion. Father FREMEL, too, had a moral and legal right to baptize her and instruct her in Roman Catholic doctrine, and he would have been false to his duty as a priest if he had not done so. Neither of them, so far as now appears, was open to any just friends, and only from them did she suffer or will she suffer because of her change of religion. They pursued and threatened her and the priests simply because they hated Christians and were exasperated that she had toined herself to them.

That is a spirit of bigotry and vindictiveness which does not belong to these days. It recalls the bitter religious animosities of the Middle Ages, and indicates that there is still among many of the Jews an implacable hatred of Christians. Sofia's family would rather see her dead than continue as a Christian, and their feeling for her has changed from affection to loathing. They have disowned her and driven her out as a traitor and a reprobate, who can never return to their favor or enter their society until sh has forsworn Christianity and all alliance with Christians.

Yet the Hebrew Journal, in arguing that misconceived the true animus of the anti-Semitic agitation, contends that the Jew will seem peculiar to Christians only so long as they think of him as a Jew. "Think of him as a man," it says, "and you will find him just like other human beings." But how can Christians think of him otherwise than as a Jew when they find so many of the race exhibiting the bitter hatred of Christians as Christians, of which this case of SOFIA ROMA affords so striking an example? The Hebrew Journal labors to convince us that modern anti-Semitism, like the Middle Age persecutions of the Jews, is based solely on religious prejudice and animosity though its promoters declare that they have no such motives, and people of all Christian creeds and of no religious faith whatever are included among their number.

The truth is that in modern times Chris tians have very little prejudice and no violent animosity against Jews simply on account of their religion. Formal efforts to convert them to Christianity are still made on a large scale and at great cost, though with utterly insignificant results. But thes have not been inspired by religious hatred The sole motive is a sincere belief that only by becoming Christians can the Jews secure eternal salvation. The Jews may laugh at the enterprise as absurd and futile, but they cannot rightly regard it as unfriendly, for it is altogether altruistic.

The anti-Semitic movement has a different purpose, and it is not distinctively Christian. It cares nothing for the conversion of the Jews, and is based entirely on hostility to them as a race, to which it accredits ethical peculiarities and common characteristics that are objectionable. Therein, of course, it is unphilosophical, for there are moral differences between Jews, as there are among the people of other races. The Aryans, as the anti-Semitics call themselves, have been beaten by the Jews. where they have been beaten, in a contest of wits, of endurance, of industry, of business sagacity, and of thrift; but all Jews have not these qualities, though stern necessity may have developed them among that race more than among the European races with | and Point Wilson being prominently menwhom it competes. It is true, too, as the

Judaism from the time of the exodus from Egypt to the present day. More of such conversions are reported at this time than of conversions from Judaism to Christianity. There is also much Semitle blood in American families which has come down from intermarriage between Jews and Christians in the colonial period and later, the Jews probably having abandoned Judalsm without embracing Christianity, as is the case so frequently in these days.

At this period the bitterness of religious animosity is displayed on the side of the Jews more particularly, and there is among them a race prejudice which is not less intense than that displayed by the anti-Semitics themselves. That is proved conclusively by this case of Soria Roma, whose family and friends would rather see her dead than a Christian, and who treat her as a traitor to both her religion and her race. There is no feeling parallel to that among Aryans. They are not a peculiar people like the Jews.

Of course this violent hatred of Christians is confined almost wholly to the more unsducated Jews. Very many of the enlightened deplore its continuance as injurious to their race, for they are anxious that the bars which separate Jews from other people should be thrown down. They want to see intermarriages, and the association of a particular religion with a particular race seems to them contrary to the spirit of modern advancement. Being free themselves in intellect and sentiment, they chafe under the restrictions to which the race and religious prejudices of other Jews subject them. But so the anti-Semitics are made up chiefly of the narrower spirits. The broad and liberal minds are not with them,

regretting and opposing their movement as

a hindrance to the destruction of ancient

race prejudices which the evolution of civili-

The Effect of Mustachios Upon Literary Style.

zation is bringing about so surely.

An esteemed correspondent in Baltimore calls our attention to the obscure, tortuous, and inaccurate prose style of Chief Justice FULLER, as exhibited in some of his recent

opinions The last volume of Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, for example, contains an opinion of Chief Justice FULLER in the case of Shreveport against COLE (129

U. S., 43), and here is a specimen sentence: "It is impossible, under these circumstances, to sustain the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court upon the ground, not that the city had been, but that it might perhans he allowed to internose to defeat the enforce ment, by the appropriate means, of payment of an alleged indebtedness, a constitutional provision inapplies ble by the ordinary rules of law, and so determined to be by the deliberate decision of the State Supreme

Again, in his opinion in the case of JAEHNE against New York (128 U. S., 189), the Chief Justice launches this extraordinary structure:

"Accepting the conclusions of the highest court of the State of New York, as to the operation of the acts in question in substituting, under section 72, a longer term of imprisonment for that which had theretofore existed, it is clear that section 72 governed future cases only, but, even if taken in connection with all the other statutory provisions referred to, it could be construed as also retroactive, as it was admitted upon the argument that the crime, upon conviction of which the petitioner was sentenced to the imprisonment he is now 1884, long after the Penal Code and the Consolidation act went into effect, we perceive no reason for the discharge of the prisoner upon the ground that section 72 might be held invalid in respect to a crime committed between December 1st, 1882, and April 1st, 1883, if drawn in question in a proper case."

Our friend in Baltimore compares this nebulous prose to some of the worst efforts of the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. The comparison is unjust to Mr. EVARTS His phenomenal sentences are generally extemporaneous, representing an impetuous torrent of thought that pours directly from brain to tongue. Give him a pen and paper and plenty of time, and Mr. Evants is capable of expressing himself briefly, logically and simply. Even when he is at his worst, there is a certain majesty of verbosity which dignifies the most diffuse and involved periods. However desperately the thought may have to struggle in the wild flood of words, comes to the surface again and again clutching at every comma and semicolon,

and at last emerges dripping wet and exhausted, but safe. Mr. FULLER's prolixity, on the other

hand, is feeble and futile. Read the paragraph from the opinion in the JAEHNE case, and try to discern what it means. There are clauses inside of clauses, and smaller clauses inside of these, till the construction resembles a nest of Chinese boxes. The thread of sense is broken, taken up again, dropped, resumed, suspended for a hundred or a hundred and fifty words, till antecedents and relatives become as hopelessly involved as BENJAMIN HARRISON'S Virginia pedigree. The ideas scatter in every direction, like the marbles in the pigs in clover puzzle. It is a difficult job to bring them to the centre and nen them there.

Yes, Chief Justice FULLER's prose style is much worse than Mr. Evants's. It is one of the most abominable prose styles that we have ever been called upon to examine. A clear thinker is almost always the writer of a lucid style. Some of the clearest thinkers the country has known have handed down from the place which Mr. FULLER now occupies judicial opinions that are masterpieces of simple and direct English.

We are inclined to think that the trouble is mainly in the Chief Justice's mustachies. The proper nourishment and care of them must occasion a serious drain on an intellect that is naturally of the sensitive and poetiorder, rather than the robustly judicial. Sweeping down from below the brain in a multitude of points like the feathers of a spread eagle's wings, the hairs of Mr. FULLER's deplorable mustachios constitute so many conductors and diffusers and scatterers of mental energy. Possibly he could write better English if he were to shave his face clean. Perhaps he could concentrate his thoughts and command a more pointed style if he were to limit himself to a beard of the BOULANGER pattern.

Gen. Miles on Pacific Defences.

The statement recently made by Gen. NELson A. Miles at San Francisco before the Senate Committee on Canadian Trade Relations somewhat startled that body. Since the appointment of this officer to the command of the Department of the Pacific he has examined the defensive needs and possibilities of that coast, and he informed the committee, in response to its questions, that the so-called defences were worthless from one end of the scaboard to the other. Gen. MILES did not stop there, but went on to show how every important harbor could be made free from fear of foreign attack. For San Francisco he laid out three lines of defence, using rifled mortars, dynamite tubes, and long-range breech-loading guns. Ten points were named as included in this system, which, combined with floating defences, would make the city impregnable. The points at which Columbia River and Puget Sound could be protected were described in like manner, Admiralty Head

tioned as sites for works. Hebrew Journal says, that the Semitia blood | To Secretary Whitney belongs the credit

has been diluted by many conversions to of having already taken practical steps to remove this source of mortification and peril. The Charleston, the first war vessel ever built on our Pacific coast, is a witness that with Government encouragement a shipbuilding plant has been established at San Francisco which will be a source of reliance for the future. To the same port has just been awarded the contract for the coast defence vessel, which is to be protected by heavy armor on her turrets and her low freeboard, and to carry as part of her armament as powerful a gun as any now mounted on any vessel. No doubt, when completed, she will be assigned to Pacific coast defence. Under a contract also arranged for by Mr. WHITNEY, three dynamite guns for the harbor of San Francisco will be ready and mounted for service there early next year. Finally, a Board of officers, after examining sites for a new navy yard in the Northwest, under an act of the last Congress, has reported in favor of a point on Puget Sound; and this will involve fortifications for those waters.

In the report of the Fortifications Board, which arranged twenty-seven ports in order of urgency as points for beginning defensive works. San Francisco was placed see ond, coming immediately after New York;

while Portland was placed eighteenth This Board estimated that at San Francisco for masonry and earthwork, armor, structural metal, guns, mortars, and car riages there should be expended \$15,569,000 In addition it proposed \$10,725,000 for floating batteries, \$494,150 for submarine mines and \$1,080,000 for torpedo boats, making an aggregate of \$27,868,150 for the defences of San Francisco. For Portland the proposed expenditure was \$2,919,000. In round numbers it may be said that \$30,000,000 would completely defend the Pacific coast on that system. Gen. Milles's estimates before the committee were \$25,000,000; but apparently he was considering land defences only. In any case the Pacific coast will doubtless be among the first portions of the seaboard to receive liberal appropriations for new forts and heavy guns.

The Fifty-first Congress will unquestionably take steps for coast defence in accordance with the memorable recommendations of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, which were too long neglected by those who should have given them the promptest heed.

The Foreign Pirate.

inter-State transit traffic in bond, is merely

The law and regulations under which railroad companies are authorized to transport

permissive and in no sense mandatory. It is therefore fully within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury to decide that he will not bond any of the subsidized alien military railroads of Canada to prey upon the business of the American railroads. Has he the courage to plant himself squarely on the doctrine of protection in the case of the Canadian Pacific?

Capt. Noves of the ship Colors reports that he has found three new islands, southeast of Japan, which are not marked on any chart. The rocky little specks are about a quarter of a mile from one another, and rise forty feet above the level of the sea. He says he would probably have been wrecked upon these unexpected impediments in his way if the night had not been beautifully clear. The Captain's inference that these rocks are recent upheavals is not necessarily correct, for the fact that one or two verdant and wooded islands are found almost every year shows that there are discoveries yet to be made in the Pacific. It helps us to realize the immensity of these watery wastes when we hear from navigators that vessels be steered through the most crowded Island groups without coming in sight of land.

Governor Hill is said to burn a good deal of midnight gas at the fixecutive Mansion — I tico Heraid. Then the Executive Mansion should be lighted with electricity, or better still in some respects, the Governor had better use an oil lamp.

The rapidity with which commercial enterprises are moving far up the Congo is not a little surprising. Dutch, French, and Belgian companies have established about twenty trading stations on the upper river, between Stanley Pool and Stanley Falls. These companies evidently do not share the opinion STANLEY expressed four years ago, that the upper river would not be worth a penny for trading pur-poses until the railroad was built around the entarnets. A flourishing Dutch station is now at Stanley Falls, 1,300 miles up the river, where, two years ago last October, the Arabs burned the Congo State buildings and drove the whites down the river. These traders own five steamers that are plying on the upper Congo. The caravan route along the cataracts is being improved by placing large ferries at the principal rivers and bridging the smaller streams. The fact is that the most sanguine friends of the Congo enterprise did not dream that the early stages of its development would so rapidly advance.

Our esteemed friend, the Pioneer Press. mentions the Hon, John Wanamaker as "a prominent representative of the fifth estate. May we ask what the fifth estate is?

In the annual report of the city Superintendent of Public Schools, which has just been published, we are told of the growing interest in the course of instruction in manual training. As many as 10,000 scholars took this course last year, and they not only made commendable progress in it, but also showed a great liking for it. The city Superintendent says that the manual training course "aims at no specialty, but to train the hand and every faculty in useful work." The results of thi novel feature of our public school system deserve to be studied by every citizen who is watching the enlargement of the scope of popular education.

Away with the nauseous ditties," cried the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York. which have degraded our church solemnities of late, letting us down almost to the level of camp-meeting melodies or the minstrelsy of a strolling Salvation Army." These words were quoted by Bishop LITTLEJOHN on Wednesday last in the Convention of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island at Garden City, while he was urging the revision of the Episcopal Hymnal as one of the most important duties of that body. The language will undoubtedly seem harsh to the members of those Protestant denominations that use the hymns of the Wesleys and other fervid modern bards in their church services; but the opinion of the two Bishops will very surely lead to the adoption of the revision which they desire.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly there are not any of those displays of religiou enthusiasm that are often to be seen in Methodist conventions. The members appear to b unexcitable and prudent men; nearly all of them are demure in appearance, and a considerable proportion of them are well along in life. But the body contains a few impetuous members, and they are not the youngest members, who occasionally make their and their views known in a way which is impressive, and which shows that men like Jon: CALVIN and John Knox are still to be found

Justice Miller Not to Betire.

From the Washington Post. Justice Miller has no thought or intention of retiring in December next or at any other time ye designated. -

From the Atlanta Consittution Admiral Porter may believe that the country s waiting to hear from him, but it is not. Gen. Butler's scrap book has done the business.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

The Leader and Champion of Democracy as he Appears To-day,

From the Wheeling Intelligencer WASHINGTON, May 18. - Congressman Samuel J. Randall, who was in very bad health at the close of the late Congress and quite ill since adjournment, is able to be about again and to-day his well-known figure was seen or Pennsylvania avenue for the first time in many months. His stalwart form has lost something of its symmetry, and shows very plainly that the ex-Speaker has passed through a long and painful sickness; but his step is as firm and his eye as keen as ever. When he walks the streets passers by turn and look after him, seeing more than marks the crowd of common men-a tall, striking, dark-clad figure; an impressive face of the Homan type, somewhat thinner than of yore; eyes black, bright, and piercing, which, like Charles Lamb's, "look as if they could pick up pins and needles:" a perectly shaped head, crowned with Iron-gray hair inclined to curl; a firm-set, handsome mouth, like Edwin Booth's. Altogether it is a face rarely seen, such as nature seldom turns out at her potteries, a chance specimen of an

tique ware, one to a set. The ex-Speaker is always grave. At times he looks gloomy and severe, a little like a Covenanter. His voice is that of one accustomed to command, clear, firm, positive, with very marked emphasis. He is not a man of many words. The tide of his talk flows like Denham's River, "strong without rage; without overflowing, full." There is nothing abrupt about his motions; he comes and goes calmly

and quickly like the phantom of Hamlet. With the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Randall will begin his twenty-seventh consecutive year of service in the House of Representatives. Excepting Judge Kelley, the Father of the House, no member has had so long a continuous

AN IMPORTANT LADY.

The President's Stenographer, the First Woman Clerk Ever in the White House, From the Chicago Mail

Miss Alice B. Sanger is the first woman ever employed as a clerk in the White House. She is one of the most expert stenographers and typewriters in the country. She is about 22 or 23, and is inclined to be a blonde. She has large, light eyes, and a wealth of hair and a very sweet face. Whenever she speaks her



mouth breaks in smiles. She has a pleasant voice and is an accomplished musician. At the White House she is one of the family. She writes all the President's personal letters, and writes all the Fresident's personal letters, and is secure in his confidence, having been his stenographer for over two years. All last summer Miss Sanger was the only stenographer employed at Harrison's home, and part of the time she was secretary as well. Miss Sanger is ime she was secretary as well. Miss Sanger is related to Gen. N. P. Banks and Elias Howe.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Vacant Judgeship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Harrison has a very important duty to perform in the nomination of a suitable person to succeed the late Justice Matthews on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Without any disparagement to the personal claims of Mr. Miller, the present Attorney-General, I beg leave to suggest easons why another eminent lawyer should receive this appointment. The circuit in the vacancy exists is the Sixth, composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. I say that the vacancy exists in the Sixth Circuit, because the indicial sircults are arranged in groups of States, and because the late Judge Matthews was appointed from the Sixth. It is always important that the Justices of the Supreme Court should, as far as may be practicable, be appointed from the circuits in which they have resided, and with the interests and laws of which they are familiar. Indeed, it has always been found of the ulmost importance to have the Supreme

with the interests and laws of which they are familiar. Indeed, it has always been found of the utmost importance to have the Supreme Court in some sort a representative body. Mr. Miller is not a member of the bar in the Sixth Circuit. This circuit now has no Judge of the Supreme Court residing within its barders or assigned to it. Its population is 10,000,000. It includes the large and important cities of Detroit. Grand Enplis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Memphis. The registered tonnage of the city of Detroit is the largest on the lakes, and the annual value of that commerce is larger than the entire foreign commerce of the country. The single State of Michigan has more than 2,000 miles of coast. There were ever-8,000 vessels passed through the Sault Canal in that State, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, during eight months of last year, and the value of the property carried was over \$57,000,000—larger in value than the commerce of the Suez Canal in twelve months. Out of over 5,000,000—larger in value than the commerce of the Suez Canal in twelve months. Out of over 5,000,000 tons were from the State of Michigan.

How do these weighty facts bear on the appointment of a Judge? In this way. The maritime business in the Federal Court at Detroit is larger than that in all the Federal courts in the Fourth Circuit; and the maritime business of the whole of the Sixth Circuit is many times the largest of any circuit in the Union. Should not then the Judge who is to be appointed be taken from this circuit, to which he can be assigned without disturbing the present arrangement of the circuits? At the time Judge Harian was appointed he resided at Louisville, Ky, but for the past cight years his legal domicile has been at Chicago, and he has been assigned to the Seventh Circuit. Mr. Alfred Russell, a very eminent member of the Michigan bar, resides at Detroit. His name has been presented to the President of the Fresident to nominate from the Sixth circuit, but from other parts of the country. He is a native NEW YORK, May 21.

Anybody Can Answer This.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos the results of the great chess tournament now it progress, the number of games to be played and so forth, and hearing some of hard and wrong ruesses made thereon. I have myself derived and afforded some friends no little entertainment by proposing the following for a ready so, and the proposing the following for a ready so, and the sound the sound with every other to the some with every other to the some interest to have the same menu laid before the two diners a second time. I am the calerer. I charge \$i\$ a head for the dinners served.

Quertes — I. How many dinners does each man eat?

2 How many different menus must I prepare? So How many dinners in all (dinners of two) will be eaten? 4. What is the amount of my bill? orth, and hearing some off-hand and wrong guesses

The Taugler Consulable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: I beg to inform you that Mr. Felix A. Matthews of California, who is an applicant for the Consulship at Tangier, from which post he was removed by Cleveland, is not a Hebrew. He is a Christian, with a great, big Christian heart, who has protected the oppressed Jews of Morocco during fifteen years he was American Consul to that country. It is for this reason that as Juday issaes and other faraelites are urging his reinstatement. But as Harrison seems to have Cleveland for a world, asking, every time a removal is made or an appointment asked for "what did Cleveland do?" it is very likely Natthews will be given the "shp." Tanging.

Another Biblical Name Claimed as Irish, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fam-TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—SIT: The IAMly of MacCabes are not the only Irish folks mentioned
in the Bible. Orion is also spoken of in the book, and
what is more he was a good Irishman, for we know he
s in heaven, having seen him there on many a fine starlight night.
New Your, May 22, 1859 YORK, May 22, 1869.

The quality of Harper's Magazine for June is on a par with its increased size. There is another chap-ter on "Social Life in Russia" and also of a story by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner. The charm of Mr. Henry James's skill is shed upon a description of our artists in Europe, meaning some of the most distinguished Amer ican artists who have gained fame abroad. The "Negro On the Stage" is extremely interesting, and Mr. Abbey's

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

The Plain Truths of the Situation as Sees by a Disinterested Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- Not long ago President Harrison was reported to have put Chief Bell of the secret service and some of his detectives on the track of certain office seekers, in order to find out exactly what their personal character and habits were. The story was denied by Private Secretary Halford, with a virtuous shudder. It was partly true. Since the account was printed it has been discovered. without a doubt, that officers of the secret service were really watching all the movements of a candidate for a prominent office, and were supposed to be reporting regularly to Chief Bell. A detective advised the office seeker of the purpose of the Executive and he was accordingly able to avoid anything which might seem to be scandalous. But the candidate failed of selection. It is not known in how many other cases this method of finding out the place hunters' qualifications for office has been resorted to.

This instance illustrates the characteristic in the President's make-up which leading Republicans most complain of. They say that he is suspicious. Long before the inauguration the great men who visited Indianapolis found that they could not "do business" with Mr. Harrison, because, while he would listen very well and seemed to be hearing their advice, he would never say anything. He would rarely ask a question. He never seemed to take a United State Senator even into his confidence. That trait was observable even more when he came to Washington to finish making up his Cabinet. There was the same difficulty in getting at him. He saw everybody, but because he seemed never to be able to have confidential relations with anybody he apparently accomplished little. It was a fact that during that week men like Vice-President Morton and Senator Frank Hiscock had no more news about the ultimate make-up of the President's official family than the most insignificant person in the Arlington Hotel lobby. The leaders found the President elect cautious and distrustful even to the extent of suspicion and ienlousy.

Republicans generally, perhaps the country over, show no sign of complaint. But the leaders in Washington do compiain, and if it is true that Washington is the worst place in the country in which to gauge public opinion, it is also true that men can be found here who not only make Presidential nominations but also make Presidents. They unmake them also, and the question which confronts Mr. Harrison is this: Will he be able to nominate himself again after the manner of Cleveland in 1888? Must it not be said rather that the Republican party is so well provided with leaders, all of whom have special ambitions and personal interests to serve, that it will obey the beheats of its lenders and accept some other candidate for President in 1892 than Gen. Harrison? Nobody could understand, in the first place,

on what principle of party service or ability, on what scheme of gratitude and party interest the Cabinet was made up. Blaine everybody looked for. Windom was often denominated a Wall street adventurer on his uppers until he seemed sure of the Treas-ury, when everybody deferred to him. Proctor was known to have been of service to Harrison men in the Chicago Convention, but nobody could see any politics in his selection. Tracy was satisfactory to New if the President proposed to settle the Platt-Miller controversy by dodging it entirely. Noble's selection caused more than one Republican to inquire whether it was the Republican party or Mr. Harrison's college classmates who had won the recent victory. Nobody in Indiana cared for Milier, and nobody out of Indiana could see why he was selected. Uncle Jerry Rusk was unobjectionable, because known to

be of democratic habits and harmless. Now, of course, Republicans are heard to say little in opposition to the Cabinet officers. It would not be politic to do so. They all have favors to ask, and the Cabinet officers are pretty important persons when it comes to granting favors. Mr. Binine's friends are disappointed that he is not in the best of health. He is not in the best of health, no matter what may be said. Everybody notices that, and quietly comments upon it. It does not follow that he is a sick man, but his old friends, par ticularly those who had dealings with him when he was Garfield's Secretary of State. notice that the old spirit seems to have left him. There is no chip on his shoulder. He is not looking for any fight. He will now and then do a favor for a friend, if it does not come too hard, out of the White House, but he makes no particular exertions. It is partly, no doubt, because he is not physically so strong as he was, and partly because he lies low, not knowing what might be in store for him in 1992. He is trying to hold his old friends and not make any new enemies. He will not make any new enemies, but it is doubtful if all his old friends will be enthusiastic Blaine men in 1892. Many of them are disappointed that he does not 'shake things up." He is out and about every day attending to his State Department duties, and now and then going to a dinner, but it is noticed how gray he is, and how his step is feebler, and how moderate and modest he is in

such political business as he has on hand. Secretary Windom is doing better than was expected of him. He is a good politician. knows how to talk to people, and makes them feel at home in his office, and does what he can for them. He is assisted greatly by Gen. Batcheller and Mr. Tichenor. The most that he is criticised for thus far is some small personal carrying on. For instance, Republicans complain very hard that the Democratic ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, who had been no doubt spoken to by Senator Gorman, should have been sufficient with Mr. Windom to keep a brother of Mr. Gorman's firm in his snug place in the Treasury. Calvin Gorman relieved the

stress by promptly resigning. Secretary Proctor does some petty things, but is thought generally to mean well. Tracy is popular, and is understood to desire the Department of Justice. Noble is criticised for the deference he seems determined to show to the friends of his youth or the chums of his army days. Sometimes he is "cocky and gives a visitor with important business little satisfaction; but he is not doing badly.

Wanamaker they call too Mugwumpish. They say that he is plous enough to open cysters with prayer. But Republicans are inclined to believe that the business methods of the Philadelphia merchant prince will yet stand him in good stead in the Post Office Department, and they hope to see him yield more and more to the well-known wishes of Clarkson. Attorney-General Miller, the Republicans

pover will. They chew over with great gusto the story of his treatment of the Virginia Congressmen who went up to ask for the removal of some Democratic United States Marshals who, they alleged, had tried to influence voters at the last election. They were asked by the Attorney-General what the charges were against them. There is more than one Republican Senator who kicks himself every time he is obliged to go to Mr. Miller for a favor, because he calls him a third-rate Hoosier lawyer. Uncle Jerry Rusk is perhaps the most popular Cabinet officer. Two acts of the Secretary of Agriculture have become famous. Once he took a scythe and made a swath on the lawn in front of his department; again, he rode horseback a mile or two over at Gen. Agnus's party. Uncle Jerry, it is found, is also disposed to look

The President's treatment of his family, it cannot be denied, has caused some disgust among Republicans. They frequently Russell Harrison the "Crown Prince." and say that the President appears to believe that Russell, the principal member of the "royal family," nominated him, and that he elected himself. They know that the President's appointment of his brother Carter to be United States Marshal in Tennessee may have been the only one possible, but they fear that other candidates were driven off the field in utter hopeillustrations of one of Prace's poems are really beautiful. | lessness; and that the American people do

not like too much nepotism. The appointment ex-Senator Saunders, the father of Mrs. Russell Harrison, to a five thousand dollar place is also distasteful to them. It serves no political purpose whatever, and it is all done. they say, for the man who is variously called "Papa-in-law Baunders" and "Assistant Grandfather Saunders." They like young Mr. McKee the best of all the "royal family." He goes home to Indianapolis and attends to his shoe jobbing business. They like to see Mrs. McKee and the baby about the White House, if the baby is not talked about too much. They do not object much to Dr. Scott's living at the White House, but they would rather prefer, for the sake of appearances, to see him, as well as Russell Benjamin, provided with a convenient flat not far away.

The disposition of Republican Senators gen-

erally is not friendly toward Benjamin Harrison. It is frequently remarked that they know his size, and will make it hot for him when they come together in the fall if he is disposed to show fight. They know him to be stubborn opponent, but show no signs of wincing. It was fortunate for the Administration that the Senate adjourned in the spring when it did. An outbreak was fairly imminent Take the list of Republican Senators and see what influential men go willingly to the White House and have influence with the President. There is hardly one who does not come away and kick about something. Senator Quay was entirely diseatisfied, and, much as he desires to tighten his firm grip on Pennsylvania. has often become disheartened. Senator Allison, since his coquetting with the Treasportfolio, seems to be distrusted by the President, and has no special influence or welcome at the White House. Senator Sherman is almost as much dissatisfied as Senator Quay is, and is a fit exponent of the Ohio disappointment generally. Senator Ingalls is known to have told the President the other day, when he was objecting to one of his propositions, that Mr. Cleveland used to do it in that way; that Mr. Cleveland was now a beaten man. Mr. Harrison is not half lively enough to suit Plumb of Kansas, either Evarts of New York appears to be fairly satisfled, because he considers it vulgar to ask for much. Hiscock is dissatisfied. He has hardly ever got what he wanted, and he represents pretty correctly the dissatisfaction of Thomas C. Platt also. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is fairly influential at the White House. But Republicans ask what is the use of that? Why must Massachusetts Republicans benursed? Senator Dawes, on the other hand, appears to have no influence whatever. All the Indian Commissions have been selected without so much as a consultation with the legislative head of Indian Affairs. Cullom and Farwell of Illinois are feeling petter now, but for a long time they were down in the mouth, and even went so far as to say that they would never go to the Executive Mansion again. Lincoln was selected as Minister to England without their knowledge. Palmer, the Public Printer, was not particularly their candidate. They have really succeeded only in the case of Matthews. the First Comptroller. So it is generally with the other Senators.

The dissatisfaction of the Republican National Committee, however, and the Republican workers generally is perhaps the most remarkable. Quay, the Chairman, has already been mentioned. Fancy Quay working for Harrison's renomination four years hence! Clarkson, the Vice-Chairman, believes thoroughly in his policy of rotation in the fourthclass Post Offices, and pursues it vigorously, although the Presidential mind is opposed, or pretends for effect to be opposed, to it. He is winning the most friends among Republicans of consequence all over the country. Dudley, the Treasurer, did more than any other Hoosier for Harrison's nomination and election. Induential men, some of them even Cabinet officers, know this, and pay such deference to his requests that he is the most popular private person in Washington among the office seekers. But he has been treated with conspicuous ingratitude by the whole "royal family." At last it has been announced that he has been invited to dine at the White House, but for all these months, when the "blocks of five" scandal would almost have worried him crazy if he had not been through half a dozen campaigns of equal virulence before, he not has had a word of thanks or recognition; has had nothing but a cold handshake at the inauguration ball from the President whom he did so much

to make, and who, at any rate, does not discredit the Republican campaign methods enough to refuse the richest fruits of them. The feelings of Thomas C. Platt, who on Chairman Quay's and Vice-Chairman Clarkson's word, did more than any one else to carry New York. State, are well known. He compromises, bites his line, and says nothing, but gradually, as his wont has always been, "gets there." But fancy this man using his influence in the Empire State to secure a renomination for Benjamin Harrison! It would be preposterous, Fessenden of Connecticut and Hobart of New Jersey have had valuable "tips" and have asked for little from the Administration. It is that way with Goodloe of Kentucky, ope of the most valuable of the National Commit-

teemen. The meeting of Republican mogula at his famous country seat in Lexington the other day seems to have escaped the proper notice. There were Clarkson, Dudley, and Alger of Michigan to meet him. Quay. Fessenden, Hobart, and Fassett were only prevented from being there by business engagements at the last moment, They were present, as it was, in spirit. If these men were to vote for a Republican Presidential nominee in 1892 at this moment they would probably go with particular unanimity for the Michigan man who was present at the Lexington conference. The meeting, of course, had no political significance. But if the desires of certain prominent men here be taken as a criterion, it may fairly be guessed what their conversation drifted toward. This dissatisfaction among Republican Sena

tors and National Committeemen is not to be laughed away as of small consequence in comparison with the popular sympathy which a President always has. It was said after the Republican victory on Nov. 7 that Chairman Quay, by reason of the sublime faith which the Republican masses now had in his judgment and fighting capacity, could practically dictate the next nomination. That was an exaggerated notion perhaps, but may not as much be said of half a dozen strong Senators and half a dozen strong State leaders such as National Committeemen are. If Quay should not be able to dictate anything, and of course he is too good a politician to attempt to dictate anything in the Convention of 1892, he has an absolutely firm grip on the Republicans of Pennsylvania now and for years, and they like it. They defer to him. He would be influenbegin to believe, never knew any politics, and tial in Onlo through the assistance of Congeof Akron and Mark Hanna, even if Ohio Republicans were not generally dissatisfied with the present state of affairs and were not grown solicitous for the party success the coming fall. Clarkson is easily the strongest man in Iowa, and many sagacious ones say fifty times as likely to be President some day as Allison is, Dudley had nineteen hundred correspondents during the last campaign in Indiana and, no matter what may be said to the contrary, carried the State. He is strong there, and will be for years, in spite of his partial expatriation, There is hardly a Republican State or a close State which can be mentioned where the Republican leaders would not sympathize, in case of a contest, with the dissatisfied Republicans and the dissatisfied National Committeemen; and the judgment of these leaders would be the udgment of the rank and file of the party. Just now they can't see what they went through all their recent troubles for. Mr. Harrison has three years in which to

work out his salvation—if he cares to be saved: three years in which either to win the influential leaders of his party over to him by taking them to his confidence and deferring to their wishes, or to win so much popular approval for his policies that the Republican party will be on his side whether or no.

This latter plan seems a hundred times as hard as the former at least.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAT.

Corporal Tanner's cheerfulness never deserts him any more than does his propensity to crack a loke, no mat-ter what the circumstances. His Brooklyn friends, with whom, by the way, he was asways " Cap," not Corporal, tell a story of a certain duck hunting expedition to South Oyster Bay some officen years ago with Tanner in the gang. It was a cold November morning, and the party, lying out in boats covered with reeds and sea grass in ambush for the tardy ducks, complained terr bly of frozen feet. When the growis swelled into an angry clamor to be rowed ashere, Tanner, who was lying on his back in the bottom of a skiff, was the only

serens member of the party. "Ah," he said, "you with your vaunted feet. You see now how much handler is the plan upon which I am built. I take mine off and let them freeze by themselves if they must. Union with perfect independence. That's the true style," and he showed his cork legs neatly tucked away under his head for a pillow.

The tallest light in New York city since the Madison and Union square masts were done away with and the Hell Gate tower was tern down, is the electric light on top of the rocky eminence in Mount Morris Park. It can be seen from all over the upper part of the city, and seems sort of beacon light set up above everything eles.

It has been remarked by many men that not within number of years have the women looked so attractive as in the charming gowns which they now wear. also being remarked by merchants engaged in the busi-ness of selling ready-made dresses that not within a number of years have their sales been so unremuners tive. A member of a Broadway firm engaged in fur nishing to the retail trade gowns made in their own fac-tories, says that the style of dress now worn by the fairer sex is the cause of the diminution in the income of himself and others of the same line of business. It appears that dressmakers even those who are not of the fashionable and higher rank, are able to cut and saw gowns for the women according to the present fashion at lower rates than in any previous years dur-ing the last decade. It must not be understood that the wholesale ciothiers of women are suffering any great loss. The designs which they have put upon the market are admirable, and their trade is good, but many girls who heretofore have gone into the dry goods stores and bought garments ready made have found them. selves able, because of the present siyle, to buy the goods and have the garments made particularly and specially for themselves. This, of course, is something that most women would prefer to do. Whatever the cause may be, it is a matter for congratulation that so many women, both young and old, may be seen through out the city now in such remarkably protty dresses ne those which are in vogos. A cynical cits man, a confirmed bachelor of many years' standing, who has always deprecated the habit of his fellow members in sitting at the club window and look-ing out on the street at the varied procession passing up and down, has been noticed by some of his acquaintances during the last month sitting at one of these very same windows intently studying the passing throng of handsomely garbed womankind. It is not alleged by his comrades that his heart has softened toward the gentler sex, but they do say that his love for the beautiful, of which he never has made any concealment, is now being more prominently displayed simply because, as he himself admits, the present season affords something more beautiful on the part of the women going by the club window than he had ever before been able to discover. He may not have fallen in love with the wearer, but he half confesses that he has fallen in love with the combination of a handsome girl and a Direc toire gown.

"I don't see why the Post Office authorities don't keep the Park row stamp window open all night instead of the Broadway window "said a newspaper man yes. terday. "It would not cost any more, and would save a great deal of inconvenience and profamity. The win-dow is patronized almost exclusively by newspaper men who pass to and fro Park row on their way to business, and to have to walk way around Broadway in the early hours of morning to mail a letter makes a man feel like never writing one."

Chief Clerk McCabe of the Yorkville Police Court has been absent from duty off and on for nearly six weeks now, and his son has been filling his place. Mr. McCabe is suffering from blood poisoning, and is unable to stand on his feet. The cause has not been discovered and the doctors are puzzled at the obstinacy of the disease.

"It is curious," said Fire Commissioner Purroy the other day, " to see how many people are anxious to ge fire badges. There must be several thousands of them out, and yet the Commissioners are in constant receipt of letters begging for them. In my opinion they are a nuisance, for the holders get in the way of the Gremer and frequently interfere with their work. I have do termined to give away no more."

The interesting fact has just been revealed that the in spiration for the brilliant color combinations that have made the ball room scenes of "Erminie" and "The Brigands" the talk of the town was drawn by Scenic Artist Beyt from the tiny, brilliant hued blossom called Cantana Graditora. One of the blossoms has been preserved by Charles Barton. It was the one Artist Hoys last used, and it possesses the bass of lavonder pearl, pink, and yellow that are combined in the gorgeous pearl and lavender salon on the Casino stage.

The admirable scheme for a college settlement in one of the streets in the east side of New York which THE Sun described a few Sundays ago is getting along very successfully. The money has come in in such quantity that there is no doubt of the success of the institution at the start. The girls from the various colleges have taken up with enthusiasm the suggestion that each one shall contribute books for the library in the house.

Actresses are little better able to save money than perament that produces players. trick that one actress has caught of another has led to the development of an enormous business for the Post Offices. This is the plan the women have of making postal orders to themselves in New York from wherever they may happen to be on the road. They are all very proud of this method of saving their money, and the man who takes the trouble to tell an actress that she oses a large percentage of her savings in fees for the money order service simply wastes his time. As a rule they have no knowledge of businers. They regard banks as other people think of soap bubbles and they assert that "dear knows it is hard enough to save a ittle by shipping home a five or a ten in a money order wherever you happen to be, without all the trouble and risk of keeping a bank account and getting a check for your money every time you want to save a little."

There is a story that must be a joke to the effect that one of the editors of the Mail and Express has been sent to Europe to distribute copies of the centennial number of that paper among the crowned heads. It is said that tens of thousands of this issue of that paper are sent in truck loads after the travelling editor, and that the Pinkerton man employed in the office by Col. Shepard follows each truck to the ship to see that no copies are ost or stolen.

" Men grow timid as they grow old." said a gentleman the other day who has spent the greater part of a life of sixty years in New York, and whom to look at one would take to be the last person in the world to be easily frightened. "When I have occasion to go out at right," he continued, " I always take the prin nucs and the cross streets such as Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and the like. If it becomes necessary to take an unfrequented street. I go hurrying through with an eye out at all times for highwaymen. You may smile, but that is how you will feel when you get to be an old fel

SUNBEAMS.

...The Christian Inquirer thinks that one of the latest proofs of the "indefiniteness" of the term "Christian" is seen in Poonan. The natives say of the oral abstaining soldiers: "They cannot be Christians; they are so good."

-George Petrie, while cutting peat on the Island of Burray, Orkney, found some curious and valuable silver coins and ornaments. There were twenty-five armiets and bangles, and twenty-two neck rings of silver wire, rope pattern. The coins are of the leventh century.

...The most eastern point of the United States is Quoddy Bead, Me.: the most northern point is Point Barrows Alsaks, the most western is Alton Island, and the most southern key West. Working from these four points many will be surprised when they locate the geographical centre of the United States. -Samuel Moore of Gloucester has a remarkable appetite, or rather disease, that compels him to eat every hour of the twenty four. He has consulted many physicians, but none has found a cure. If he does not eat often he suffers great agony, upt the vast quant titles of food that he consumes gives him but momen

tary relief. -Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand writing that bears his name, is a good example of vigorous and industrious old age. He is past 76 years of age, and worke daily from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening He used to work from 6 in the morning until 10 at night, but new says that he is get-ting too old to work all day.

-For years there has stood in the British Legation at Tokio an old safe, the key of which has long been lost. The other day it was forced open and among its contents were found the gold and silver medals which twenty six years ago were sent by the British Government to be presented to the natives who defended the British Legation against the attack of a mobin 1881. Most of the men for whom the medals were intended are dead or cannot be found.

It may not be a true story, but it comes rom the West by the way of Boston, and is to the effect that a Western mother thus wrote to her daughters teacher: "I do not desire that Mattie shall ingage in grammar as I prefer her to ingage in more yousful studies and can learn her to speak and write proper my self. I have went through two grammars and can teap as they did me no good—I prefer Mattie to ingage in German and drawing and yokai musicion the plane."